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ADDRESS

Delivered at the Annual Exhibition of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, at Utica, Sept. 18, 1845.

BY HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, JR., OF MASS.

(Concluded.)

If now, as formerly, the prosperity of the State is so intimately connected with the character of the rulers, how great is the power, and how evident the duty of a class of men, who, removed from the immediate struggle, hold, by their numbers, the gift of office. If they are faithful, our republic will have a stability that no one before it has possessed. If, doubting their importance, they neglect the trust committed to them, they may learn, too late, that they have sold their country's birthright; and when they would recall the blessing of their fathers, they may find there is no place for repentance, though they seek it diligently and with tears.

But perhaps it will be said that the agricultural class, though collectively powerful, are individually of small comparative importance. Together, they may be likened to the ocean that supports a nation's navy and tosses it from its bosom, with as much ease as it wafts a feather. Still the individual is but a drop, resembling others so nearly as to attract neither notice nor admiration. But this is not peculiar to this class. It applies equally to all. Few, from the very definition, can be distinguished.

But of all the professions, it appears to me that the farmers are the last who ought to complain that, as a class, they do not receive a full proportion of the honors of the republic. Our chief magistrates have differed in many points, but they have generally agreed in this; that before, and in many cases after the election, they have been farmers. There was the farmer of Mount Vernon, and the farmer of Monticello; the farmer of the North Bend, and the farmer of the Hermitage; the farmer of Tennessee and the farmer of Ashland; the farmer of Lindenwald and the farmer of Marshfield. So that it well may be urged, that though all the farmers can't be Presidents, all the Presidents must be farmers.

But besides this, there are in agricultural life great opportunities of individual usefulness. The effects of example and precept extend farther than we can imagine. When you throw wheat into the ground, you know what will be the product; but when you exemplify or inculcate a moral truth, eternity alone can develop the extent of the blessing.

About a hundred years ago, there lived in Boston a tallow-chandler. He was too ignorant to give and too poor to pay for his children's instruction; but he was a wise and an honest man, and there was one book, upon whose precepts he relied, as being able to instruct his children how to live prosperously in this world, as well as to prepare them for another. We are told that he daily repeated to them this proverb: "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings." In process of time this tallow-chandler died and was forgotten. But the good seed had fallen upon good ground. One of his little boys obeyed his father's instruction; he was diligent in his business, and he did stand before kings, the first representative of his native land! He lived as a philosopher, to snatch the lightning from heaven; as a statesman, to wrest the sceptre from tyrants. And when he died, he confessed that it was the moral teachings of his father, added to the little learning he picked up in a town school at Boston, to which he owed his success, his happiness, and his reputation. He did what he could to testify how sensible he was of these obligations. He bequeathed liberally to his native city, the means of inducing the young to improve their advantages, and to enable the industrious to succeed in their callings. And he erected a monument over his father, to tell his virtues to another age. But the glory of the father was in the child. His son's character was his noblest monument. The examples that son set, of industry, perseverance, and economy, have excited and are exciting many to imitate them. And thousands, yet unborn, may owe their success and happiness to the manner in which a text was enforced, by a poor tallow-chandler, upon BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

But, being useful and profitable to others, is not the only advantage of a farmer's life. He who is wise, may be profitable to himself. In the most busy agricultural life, there are hours that can be devoted to intellectual improvement. And I confess, in my ideal of the American farmer, much more is included than the regular, systematic performance of the routine of plowing and sowing, reaping and gathering into barns.

I cannot satisfy my imagination with the hard-working man, who, after toiling through the day, has no thought at its close, but to satisfy his animal nature and to sleep. No: the man who cannot find some time for the cultivation of his intellect, is in a wrong position, and does not improve, as he might, the situation in which he is placed. This it is that spiritualizes his labor, and raises him above the brute that labors for him. I do not expect him to be learned on subjects for which he has no occasion; but if he enjoys the priceless boon of health, let him know something of that most wonderful instrument, his own body,—that if that "harp of thousand strings" should fail, he may with some intelligence, repair the evil. Let him know something of the physiology of the vegetable world; and every blade of grass and ear of corn will speak to him of the benevolence and skill of the Great Contriver. Let him not enjoy the sunshine without some knowledge of the laws of light, or see his field drinking in the dew, without understanding its adaptation to the purposes of nutrition. It is in the power of every man to reserve some portion of his time for these pursuits; and he will find that every addition to his stock of knowledge will make his walks the pleasanter, the flowers the sweeter, and everything more full of interest and meaning.

But there is something superior to intellectual pleasure; and can a sphere be better adapted to a progress in the moral qualities than the one he occupies? Every situation must be a scene of trial. Yet different states have different temptations. The difficulty of entering the narrow path, is not, in every case, likened to the passing of a camel through a needle's eye. Agricultural life has few temptations—no risks are run in its pursuit—no deception is used in its progress—no concealment is required for its success—it is open, manly, straightforward. It depends on no one's favor; it rests on no one's promise, excepting His, who has said, that "while the world endureth, seed-time and harvest, summer and winter, shall not cease." And while free from temptation, such a life gives ample scope for the exercise of all those duties that elevate man, while benefiting his race. It is not required of many men in a generation to do some great thing for themselves or for their country. It is the little, everyday duties and habits that mark the character. It was not in the shouts of multitudes, that the old patriarchal farmer delighted. But it was "when the eye saw him, then it blessed him; and when the ear heard him, then it bore witness of him." The opportunities of exercising the elevated virtues, are ever present to the independent farmer. Like the patriarchs of old, he stands at the head of his family. Like them, he should rule his household after him—instructing, consoling, supporting.

And there are others dependent upon him, who owe their comfort and well-being to his care; and whose dependence may be the means of awakening sentiments that even religion has not overlooked. When the great lawgiver of the Jews led them from the house of bondage, and by divine command, established them as an agricultural people, his laws recognized the advantages of such a life for the formation of character. To remember and love the Giver, and rejoice before Him, in the spring-time and in the harvest, on the anniversary of their deliverance, and on festal days, was the first and great commandment, and the second was like unto it. Love and kindness to the neighbor, to the stranger, to the widow, to the fatherless, were enjoined as congenial duties. But the directions stopped not here. The brute creation of every kind shared in his remembrance. The Sabbath was to be observed, "that thy ox and thy ass may rest." And when the harvest was gathered in, the mute and patient laborer was not to be forgotten; he should share the grain for which he had toiled, and the command, "thou shalt not muzzle thy ox when he treadeth out the corn," secured to him at least a portion.

But freedom from temptations, and opportunities of exercising the virtues, are not the only facilities that an agricultural life offers for the formation of an elevated character. The scenes that surround it, the unceasing regularity of cold and heat, summer and winter, seedtime and harvest, cannot but lead the observing mind up to their Author. In no crowded workshop his time is spent. The broad fields and the high mountains, and the running streams, diffuse health and cheerfulness around. No smoky lamp sheds a doubtful glimmer over his

task; the glorious sun sends his rays for millions of miles to warm, and enlighten, and gladden his path.

The religious sentiment is nowhere so naturally developed as among rural scenery. How great is the charm that agricltural allusions throw over sacred poetry! It was a youth spent in rural scenes, that enabled the sweet singer of Isrnel to touch a chord responsive to every human heart.

The voice of the son of Jesse is always sweet, but how different its tones from the various situations of his eventful life. The shepherd-boy, keeping his father's sheep, is filled with adoration as he gazes on the majestic scene above, and exclaims, "what is man that thou art mindful of him, or the son of man that thou visitest him?" Or, rapt with love at the care of the Creator, reminding him of that which he himself exercised towards the objects of his charge, he bursts out, "the Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want." His voice, too, comes to us from the palace and the camp; from the statesman and the warrior—but in a tone how altered! The innocence and faith of the shepherd-boy have not preserved him in more trying scenes. The wailing of the adulterer and the murderer; the prayer for deliverance from blood and guiltiness; the remorse, the despair of conscience, are there. And well may he exclaim, as he looks back upon his early days and his later career, "Oh! had I wings like a dove, then would I fly away and be at rest."

But some one, smarting under ills that are common to every lot, may say, "In description, a farmer's life may be poetic and delightful; but we want to be rich; we want to be powerful; we want to look down upon others. That is happiness; that is the usefulness to which we aspire. I am ambitious, and avaricious and envious. I have no scope here: I can never be happy as a farmer." And in what position can you be happy? Where do these feelings produce aught but misery? An ambitious, avaricious, envious farmer, cannot be happy on his farm, for it is a law of man's nature that no outward situation shall satisfy a disordered mind. And of agricultural pursuits, no more can be said than is alleged of godliness by the apostle, "with contentment, it is great gain."

What, then, is the conclusion of this whole matter? The agricultural life is one eminently calculated for human happiness and human virtue. But, let no other calling or pursuit of honest industry be despised or envied. One cannot say unto another, "I have no need of thee;" and to every one there are compensations made that render all, in a great degree, satisfied with their lot. Envy not the wealth of the merchant; it has been won by anxieties that you never knew, and is held by so frail a tenure as to deprive its possessor of perfect security and perfect peace. While *your* slumbers have been sound, *his* have been disturbed by calculating chances, by fearful anticipations, by uncertainty of results. The reward of *your* labor is sure. *He* feels that an hour may strip him of his possessions, and turn him and his family on the world in debt and penury.

Envy not the learning of the student. The hue on his cheek testifies of the vigils by which it has been attained. He has grown pale over the midnight lamp. He has been shut up from the prospect of nature, while sound sleep and refreshing breezes have been your portion and your health.

Envy not the successful statesman. His name may be in every one's mouth. His reputation may be the property of his country; but envy and detraction have marked him. His plans are thwarted, his principles attacked, his ends misrepresented. And if he attain to the highest station, it is to feel that his power only enables him to make one ungrateful and hundreds his enemies, for every favor he can bestow.

Envy no one. The situation of an independent farmer stands among the first, for happiness and virtue. It is the one to which statesmen and warriors have retired, to find, in the contemplation of the works of nature, that serenity which more conspicuous situations could not impart. It is the situation in which God placed his peculiar people in the land of Judea, and to which all the laws and institutions of his great lawgiver had immediate reference. And when, in fullness of time, the privileges of the chosen seed were to be extended to all his children, it was to shepherds, abiding in the field, that the glad tidings of great joy were first announced. Health of body, serenity of mind, and competence of estate, wait upon this honorable calling; and, in giving these, it gives all that the present life can bestow, while it opens, through its influence, the path to Heaven.

From the N. Y. Farmer and Mechanic.

NEW YORK FARMERS' CLUB.

At the meeting of Jan. 6, R. S. Livingston, Esq., made the following written communication on the proper season for felling timber:

For the last fifteen years my practice has been to cut wood for timber and farming purposes, in the spring and beginning of summer. I believe that when wood is cut at these times and stript of its bark, it is not only tougher, but stronger than when cut in the winter: carriage-makers prefer it for spokes.

I know that the prevailing opinion is, that wood should be cut in February, (when there is said to be the least sap in the trees,) if *solidity and durability* be required. It was formerly my opinion. Experience and observation have led me to doubt it. Experiments made to ascertain when there is most sap in trees, have, I believe, settled it, that there *is as much in winter as in summer* [!]

Every farmer knows that wood stripped of its bark, immediately after being felled, seasons very rapidly—indeed, too rapidly, if exposed to the rays of the sun. Wood cut in winter, cannot be stript of its bark; it must be hewed off, and this operation is attended with a good deal of expense. The sooner wood is housed after being stript of its bark, the better. It will season slower, but more uniformly and perfectly.

In Holland, the practice has been for many years past, to cut timber in summer—formerly, in winter. But as a general rule in Europe, they cut in winter; yet in several of the Royal forests they cut in summer at the present time, having found (as it is said,) that timber seasons more perfectly when the sap is thin, as it always is in summer, than when thick, as it is in winter.

Respectfully submitted,

R. S. Livingston.

Col. Clark.—The opinion formerly entertained was that sap remained in trees during winter.

President Tallmadge.—Those who contend for the cutting of trees when full of sap, must pursue the plan of housing them after being felled, for if left exposed to the influence of weather, decay is certain.

In the spring of the year, sap is watery, but as the season advances, it becomes more thick, gummy. If flexibility of the timber is desired, it is probably best to cut in the spring, while the sap is thin and watery. Some wood, hickory, for instance, when cut full of sap, and put upon the fire, pours out of either end, a large quantity of sap.

The discrepancies between the theories of gentlemen can be reconciled by this difference in the mode of treating timber after it is felled. The housing may render it as good as if winter cut without the protection.

Mr ———. It is generally understood by practical men that timber should be cut some time between December and March. Timber thus felled, is better both for fire-wood and other uses. Timber immersed in fresh water, is preserved indefinitely, but in salt water its decay is rapid.

Col. Clark.—In salt water, some worms, as Teredo navalis, destroy timber; in fresh, there are no such destroyers.

Mr Jeremiah.—Some prejudice exists among farmers against green crops for manure. It seems to me a subject well worth inquiry. We ought to examine it thoroughly.

Mr Fleet.—Professor Low says the fertility of the soil is increased more by passing the crop through the animal than by plowing it in. But circumstances must establish rules. Where the cartage of the manure is necessarily far, it is less expense to manure by turning in green crops.

Mr Hawley.—When you can get one good crop of clover turned in, you are sure of a fair crop of wheat after it. Some years ago, I became possessed of an exhausted farm, on which nothing would grow, and there was no manure within my reach. On or about the first of June, I sowed buckwheat on it, after giving it plaster. When the crop was near flowering, I went over it with an inverted harrow, then plowed it in, and next season I got fifteen bushels of wheat per acre from it. I rely now upon turning in green crops for manure. I have seen lands which had been well burned over long ago by Indians: they were in bad condition: upon clover being planted and turned in, there were got from them, twenty bushels of wheat and fifty bushels of corn to the acre.

After taking off three crops, then again renew the clover, and when grown, let your cattle in to tread it down, then plow it in.

The good effect of buckwheat turned in, is very apparent. It renders the soil light and porous.

Dr. Townsend.—Clover is deemed best for this purpose. It has a long tap root which strikes deep, and seems to answer as a sort of subsoiling operation. I think it the best in the world.

President Tallmadge.—But does not clover require nearly two years growth to do all this good? while buckwheat is fit for turning in in two months and a half.

Mr Townsend.—One advantage of clover is, that you can sow it at times when you have nothing else to do—in February or March, on the top of snow, if there is any.

Col. Clark.—Indian corn has fine properties for the purpose of manure. You can cut off the tops of your corn, sow broadcast three times in the season, taking care not to cut so low as to prevent further growth, and after all turn in the stalks with great advantage to the soil.

Judge Van Wyck.—Buckwheat cannot be compared with clover as a manure crop.

Dr. Underhill.—Clover or corn will furnish far more nourishment to the soil than buckwheat, but one full crop of clover is worth three of buckwheat, for other purposes.

From the American Agriculturist.

CARROTS VERSUS OATS.

It has been stated in the New York Farmers' Club, that a bushel of carrots cut fine by a root cutter is fully equivalent to a bushel of oats for more feed in winter. If so, of how much importance is the cultivation of this crop to the farmer, who works horse teams, or keep brood mares and raises colts? Of the comparative value of these two crops, I cannot speak advisedly in mild weather, and the horse moderately worked; but in cold weather, and the horse hrad worked, roots of any kind are poor feed. Under these circumstances, a horse must have grain in our climate. I would leave it to the intelligent farmers to make experiments, taking into account the cost of each. This much we can do.

I have raised upwards of 800 bushels of carrots to the acre, but never raised over 56 bushels of oats; the whole of the work of cultivation of the carrots was done with harrow and cultivator, except the pulling up a few weeds with the fingers, where the two implements would not reach without injury to the carrots; making the labor of cultivating but little more than that of corn, except the harvesting. I always have found them an excellent feed for all kinds of stock, but especially for milch cows. For carrots as well as all other root crops, plow deep. Put in the subsoil plow, after the common plow, as deep as it will go, and manure highly, and I will warrant a good crop, let the season be wet or dry.

I once had an Irish gardener famous for large stories. He said while in the employ of a nobleman who was very fond of trying experiments, he dug a hole in the ground as big and as deep as a barrel; set a pole into the hole twelve feet long; then built a pyramid of earth round it, to the top; pulled out the pole and filled up the hole with a rich loam, mixed with chemicals; planted his carrot seed, and when it had come up, pulled out all but one stand. This he watered with liquid manure through the summer, and, in the fall, he took away the dirt from the carrots. "And faith, Misther," added he, "sure it had grown to the bottom of the hole, twelve feet long, and as big as your thigh."

Your readers may believe as much of Patrick's story as they choose; yet this is certain, that I have occasionally grown the Belgian white field carrots three feet long and 4 inches diameter at the top, in a rich, deep, alluvial loam. S.

From the same.

IMPROVED LAND.

Having succeeded beyond my most flattering expectations, through the aid of the Agriculturist and kindred journals, in subduing a piece of ground that was deemed almost unconquerable, I wish to give your readers a few very plain facts, which will show that sustaining agricultural journals is a profitable investment. I commenced tilling the soil on my hook, quite young, and practically knew but little about it; and though I have had my own ignorance and the prejudice of others to contend against, yet I have already hinted, and in the sequel will attempt to show, that I have accomplished something. I happen to know some farms where some of the best meadow land is a scar on the place; bogs, briars, and wet places abound, where at least two tons of good hay should be annually cut to the acre; and then produce as much pasture beside, in one season, as it would previously to any improvement. Now, I wish to attract particular attention to this fact, for it is indeed a *fact;* though I know some old fashioned farmers, who, if they were to meet with this, their mouths and eyes would expand with astonishment, and horror would be depicted on every furrow of their visages. First of all, let me say, that it needs a due share of energy and perseverance, qualities I hold essentially requisite to the accomplishment of any undertaking; but when a farmer especially is bound to persevere, it really seems astonishing what one can accomplish. But, to my object. I am extravagantly fond of improving land; there is something peculiar about it that always interests me; it really seems like a certain way of improving one's self; and who is there that cannot appreciate it? Certainly, waving fields of grain are far more beautiful than acres of brush and stone.

I have a small plot of ground that once seemed graced with almost innumerable obstacles to successful cultivation; bogs and bog holes; hedges and briars; low places and high places, existed in all their native majesty; and it really seemed irreclaimable. But I have not found it so. The first step was to drain it thoroughly. And here just allow me very briefly to repeat my testimony in favor of draining. Previous to draining, the ground was so peculiarly situated, every little shower the water would collect in little pools, causing, for the time being, a certain check to all our operations, thereby losing much time. Now, it bleeds at every pore, and we no longer fear to have it rain. To all our farmers I say, *drain* land that needs it, without delay. Standing water is death to all useful vegetation. *Draining does wonders.* After a thorough and complete draining, I could scarcely recognize the soil: the difference in the yield of grass was perfectly astonishing. Everything that could grow seemed to enjoy and take advantage of its new liberties.

My next step in order was to cut and burn the bogs, and apply the ashes to a crop of corn, which proved more pleasant and profitable than crops of hassocks.

One fact I wish plainly understood. I plow my land *very deep*, much deeper than many of my neighbors. My average depth for plowing is twelve inches; but the heavier the soil, and the more retentive the subsoil, the deeper would I plow. I particularize on this fact, because I have years of my own experience to support me, and because I have old-established farmers all around me, who are very much prejudiced against deep plowing. Its advantages, in a few words, are, a deep soil for roots to penetrate for nourishment, and that the surplus water may pass through more rapidly. But a very safe criterion is a comparison between an ordinary farm and one where deep plowing and good cultivation is constantly practiced; then mark the difference in the yield, aside from the general appearance of the farm. I always want those who are opposed to deep plowing, to account for the enormous yield of vegetables and growth of trees in a garden where the soil has been trenched and manured to the depth of eighteen inches or two feet.

It is true, in my practice of deep plowing, I often expose a poor subsoil, but to this I apply a double portion of manure. As I am of the opinion that manure for land is like oats for a horse—the best medicine you can give—and as the oats are applied inwardly, so I plow in my manure; as it seems to me the surest way of securing its benefits, or of "fixing the ammonia." I have seen farmers scatter loads and loads of coarse yard manure upon the surface of the ground, which practice I consider wasteful in the extreme, as almost every particle of any use is lost, as it is the *roots* we wish to supply with warmth and food, and not the *air*. I believe, however, we have yet much to learn in the application of manures.

Now, as to the economy of my practice, I will add that I am perfectly satisfied, and will give on proof in *dollars and cents*—as English writers say that is the universal way of solving American problems. My crop of hay this dry season, I calculated paid the interest of $5 per acre, while along side of it, is land that scarcely yields enough to pay for fencing.

One more word as to manure. I am no chemist or scientific farmer, yet I believe in manure and make it my constant practice to apply to the land every substance in the shape of manure, except such decidedly acid substances as new tan, pomace, and the like. The higher portion of my ground I have converted into a nursery, and have now upon it a most beautiful, healthy, and thrifty growth of fruit trees. W. D.

Morristown, N. J, Nov. 1845.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY.

(By Prof. Johnston, copied from Amer. Agriculturist.)

Why do old dairy pastures especially require bones?

Because milk and cheese contain bone-earth, and if these be carried away and sold off the farm, the land is robbed by degrees of this bone-earth more than of any other substance. Only those grasses can then grow which require little bone-earth.

Every ten gallons of milk contain about half a pound of bone-earth. A cow, therefore, which gives twenty quarts a day, takes about two pounds of bone-earth from the soil every week. To return these two pounds to the soil, three pounds of bone-dust are required.

What kinds of animal dung are most commonly employed as manures?

Night-soil, horse dung, cow dung, sheep's dung, pigs' dung, and birds' dung.

Which of these is the most valuable?

In general, night-soil and birds' dung are the most valuable.

Why is night-soil so valuable?

Because men generally live upon a mixture of animal and vegetable food, which renders the dung richer.

Why is the solid part of horse dung richer or hotter than cow dung?

Because the horse voids little urine compared with the cow.

Why is cow dung colder and less liable to ferment than most other kinds of dung?

Because the large quantity of urine voided by the cow, carries off a great proportion of that which would otherwise cause it to ferment.

What is Good Farming?—The best and most pithy definition we ever heard of good farming, was given by Mr Kane, at a late agricultural meeting in Dorsetshire, England. He said, he fed his land before hungry, rested it before weary, and weeded it before foul.—*Amer. Agricult.*

The Alton Telegraph tells of a lady who made 1700 pounds of butter with her own hands during the last year, beside taking care of a large family.

From the Ohio Cultivator.

LIME WITH MANURE FOR CORN.

Mr Batcham—According to your request, I will make an *attempt* to answer the inquiries of a subscriber in your last No., viz: "Whether lime would be of advantage (along with manure) to a yellow clay soil, intended for corn; and if so, what is the best mode of applying it? The land was plowed in the fall."

There being so few circumstances given, relative to the soil, the kind of manure, locality, situation, &c., that I feel that I shall be groping, somewhat, in the dark, in attempting to give instructions in reference to this particular inquiry. My remarks, therefore, will be rather general in their character, and your subscriber must, for himself, make the particular application to suit his soil and other circumstances.

I give it, therefore, as my opinion, founded upon both theory and observation, that lime *will be* of advantage to a yellow clay soil, along with manure, if *both* are properly applied. But whether the lime will benefit the crop of corn the first season, is somewhat doubtful; as the action of lime does not fully take place until a year after it has been applied.

There are three great fundamental principles of the chemical action of lime in soils, as follows:

1st. Lime acts in a soil as a *neutralizer:* it combines with any acids that may be in the soil, and prevents their deleterious action upon the soil.

2d. It acts as a *decomposer:* it decomposes earthy and metallic compounds, and forms other combinations, which are readily soluble.

3d. The great use of lime in soil, is as a *converter:* it converts even solid vegetable fibre into soluble food for plants.

These are the great principles of the chemical action of lime in soils, and to these must be added its use as an indispensable constituent of all cultivated plants.

Lime also has a mechanical effect upon soils—and especially on clay soils, rendering them more open and pervious to air and water.

Lime has been used in agriculture many hundred years, and on every variety of soil, and always with beneficial effects, when judiciously applied. In England, recently, large tracts of country, which had been rented with difficulty at 5 shillings per acre, have been rendered worth 30 or 40 shillings per acre, by the application of lime alone. And innumerable instances might be cited in the United States, of its beneficial effects.

We come now to the proper application of the lime and manure. This will depend upon the *kind* of manure,—but I suppose the kind meant is stable manure, in a state of partial decomposition; and my remarks will be based upon this supposition. It is stated that the land was plowed in the fall, and of course it must be plowed again before planting. The manure must be spread before it is plowed and turned under. *After* this is done, the lime may be slaked, and evenly spread over the ground, and well mixed with the surface soil by the harrow. Then furrow and plant the corn.

The reason why the lime should not be spread *with* the manure before the last plowing, is thus given by Professor Johnston: "Quick lime *expels ammonia* from decomposed and fermenting manure." And another reason is, that the lime should be kept near the surface of the soil, within the influence of heat and air—but if spread *with* the manure and plowed under, it would be laid so deep in the soil, that it would require a longer time to produce its full effects.

The *quantity* of lime required per acre, will depend, in a great degree, upon the quantity of manure applied, and the amount of organic matter previously contained in the soil. There is danger of putting on too much—as Dr. Dana says, "Lime changes vegetable fibre into soluble geine, but being applied in excess, it forms an insoluble salt"—"and though it converts, it at the same time *locks up* that geine which it had converted." Lime should, therefore, be applied in small quantities, and often, and the quantity should always be proportioned to the amount of manure applied, together with the organic matter already in the soil. The greater the amount of organic matter the soil contains, the more lime may be applied with safety, and vice versa.

It is possible that the lime may benefit the first crop; but its full effects will be apparent on the next and succeeding crops.

Respectfully, your friend,

LAPHAM.

From the Boston Cultivator.

CULTIVATION OF INDIAN CORN.

Messrs. Editors—Having been a constant reader of your valuable paper for many years, among other useful matter, I have often noticed articles on corn and of great yields, and the amount of corn per acre.

It is probable that some farmers have experimented on one-half or one-fourth of an acre, under a high state of cultivation, and obtained a great yield, and given the public to understand that a great yield had been produced from acres; and many farmers have been led to doubt the correctness of the statement. We have been led by such statements, to go into a series of experiments on the culture of corn, for the last three years, and the result of our success we give for the use of the public.

In 1842, we planted three fields of corn; the first field, of 1 1-3 acre, was of a corn lay, manured with compost—ten loads, of 40 bushels each to the acre; manured in the hill; planted 3 1-2 feet each way; yield, 30 bushels to the acre.

In 1843, we plowed the field early, carted on and spread 23 loads, of 40 bushels to the load, of compost to the acre, plowed again, harrowed and rolled, and planted about the 20th of May, the rows three feet apart, hills 15 inches apart, with three seeds to the hill; used the cultivator three times, hoed twice, and at the last hoeing, left two stalks to the hill. Our yield was 75 bushels of sound corn to the acre. The field was of a gravelly loam and in a common state of cultivation.

Our next field was of a gravelly loam, of one acre, on grass ley—plowed in the fall, manured with 17 loads of compost, spread, cultivated, and harrowed well, rows three feet, and hills two feet apart; cultivated and hoed twice, four stalks left to the hill at the last hoeing: the yield was 55 bushels of sound corn to the acre.

Another, of one acre of black clayey loam, and on a grass ley, plowed in the fall, manured with 12 loads of compost, 40 bushels to the load, 3 1-2 feet each way, five seeds to the hill, cultivated and hoed twice, and cultivated and harrowed well before manuring: yield, 40 bushels to the acre.

In 1844, we planted one and a half acre of gravelly loam on a rye ley; plowed in the fall, spread on 20 loads, of 45 bushels, of compost, and plowed in, harrowed well, rows three feet, hills 15 inches apart, three seeds to a hill, cultivated and hoed twice, and left two stalks in the hill, the last hoeing; yield, 60 bushels to the acre. The corn worm cut off a large part of this lot. Had it all remained to grow, we have no donbt of a yield of 80 bushels to the acre.

In 1845, we had one field of three acres of gravelly loam; two acres were of a rye and potato ley, and one acre on a grass ley, plowed deep, spread twenty loads of compost, of 50 bushels each, to the acre; harrowed in well; rows three feet and hills 16 inches apart, three seeds to a hill; cultivated and hoed twice; yield, 50 bushels to the acre.

It may be observed, that on the last field, three stalks were left to grow, which, from our observation, was one more than ought to stand: at the distance we plant, two stalks are quite enough. The additional stalk and the severity of the drought at the time our corn was shooting for the ear, cut our yield short at least one-third. We are so well satisfied with the system, that we shall adopt it for corn on all suitable soils. We are of the opinion that thirty loads of good compost on fair gravelly loam, managed on this system, will produce more corn than thirty loads will produce on two acres when applied in the hill, and the hills three or four feet apart. We would recommend deep plowing before manuring; after manuring, a harrow and cultivator will bury the manure sufficiently deep.

We have a machine in the form of the frame of a wheelbarrow, with a plank wheel in which cogs are inserted one and a half inch long, and 15 inches apart, with which, and a sufficient number of stakes of three feet long, we mark each row and hill of an equal distance, and one man will mark out the rows and hills as fast as four men can plant the same. Our seed planted on this scale, has come up well, and every row having the appearance of being planted by a line.

JOSEPH FROST.

Eliot, Me., Dec. 1845.

ATTRACTIVE AGRICULTURAL READING FOR THE YOUNG.

[The subjoined is the extract from Rev. Mr Stone's address before the Essex Agricul. Society, which "W. B." in our last, desired us to copy:]

"I pass to consider a want of our times. This is, an attractive agricultural reading for the young. Man is, to no small extent, the creature of early impressions; and the reading of childhood often gives complexion to the character, and directs the aims of manhood. Many a lad, not remarkable for the preponderance of a particular propensity, has been led to the choice of after pursuits by the books he has perused. The life of 'Jack Sheppard' has made many a villain—of Howard, many a philanthropist. One reads the life of Franklin, and aspires to the honors of a philosopher, or to lead public sentiment through the press. Another peruses the life of Washington, and makes him the model of his public career. Art, Science, Law, Medicine and Theology, are indebted to the reading of childhood for many of their brightest ornaments.

Now what I wish is, to make this exercise auxiliary to Agriculture—through it, to awaken and deepen a love of the beautiful in the works of creation—and by it, to wed many an ambitious spirit to the cultivation of the soil. I wish to see the subject of Agriculture hold a place in our school

books, as prominent, at least, as that of War. If the spirit of the latter is to be fostered where young ideas bud, and often fruit, by the charms of poetry, it cannot be asking too much that the praises of peaceful Agriculture be said in sober prose. The relation which the latter holds to the former, in some of our school books, affords but little hope for an improved public sentiment while they continue in popular use. I was induced, not long ago, to examine a reading book for the upper class in schools—read daily by tens of thousands of youth—with a view to ascertain how far its pages contributed to win the young heart to your honorable calling. I found eloquent thoughts on the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and a humorous account of The Fat Actor and the Rustic. There were mirth-stirring pieces, and pieces of sober devotion. There were The Battle of Hohenlinden, and Voices in the Church Yard—Lochiel's Warning, and a Soliloquy on the Immortality of the Soul—The Battle of Flodden Field, and Dr. Slop meeting Obadiah—The Pleasures of a Cultivated Imagination, and a New Mode of Fishing,—all excellent in their way; but the only piece I discovered that could be properly placed in the category of Agriculture, was Irving's *burlesque* on a Yankee Farmer, who 'builds a palace of pine-boards, large enough for a parish church, which he never finishes'—'soon grows tired of a spot where there is no longer room for improvement, sells his farm, his air castle, petticoat windows and all, reloads his cart, shoulders his axe, puts himself at the head of his family, and wanders away in search of new lands, again to fell trees, again to clear cornfields, again to build shingle palaces, and again to sell off and wander.'

This description may doubtless afford amusement to the young tyro, when his self-invented resources fail. It may form an agreeable relief to the puzzles of the black-board, or the conjugations of Lindley Murray, but that it will inspire a farmer's son with respect for farming, or create in him a preference for his father's business, I do not believe.

To counteract, then, the unfavorable influences of the school-room, in this particular, our school books should contain a reasonable proportion of reading on agricultural and kindred topics. Every farmer should take an agricultural newspaper, that his sons, as well as himself, may become familiar with the most improved methods of husbandry in every part of the world. And books, in poetry and in prose, descriptive of rural scenes, of the advantages, the moral influences and the social pleasures of agricultural life, should be multiplied. In this way, would I have every farmer's son, and every other man's son receive, with the first rudiments of education, worthy impressions of this branch of industry—impressions that will deepen with his years, and that will secure a due share of the muscle and mind of the rising generation to a pursuit so rich in its resources of enjoyment, and so certain in its results."

We find the following in one of our exchanges, and frankly confess that we more than doubt the truth of the statement:

"A farmer near Lowell, to save expense, undertook to make a plow with his own hands. It looked so ugly when finished, that he deemed it prudent to chain it to an apple-tree; but it got loose during the night, and killed two of his calves!"

MIXED FOOD FOR STOCK.

Wherever the science of feeding is correctly understood, a mixture of food is given to domestic animals. There is thrift, health, and comfort to this practice, and economy, and general advantage to the owner. Good hay is undoubtedly one of the best and most economical kinds of food in this country, as it contains the different elements of nutrition in nearly the proportions required; and when land is cheap, and labor comparatively dear, and especially where the soil is adapted to it, grass is, perhaps, the most economical food for general use.

But there are many exceptions to this rule. Working horses and oxen require something in addition to hay—something containing more nourishment in a smaller compass, and admitting of more rapid digestion. When this is the case, the most economical food consists of cut hay, straw or chaff, and meal or roots cut and *mixed* with the hay or straw; and this is given much more economically, when wet up for a day or two beforehand, and allowed partially to ferment. Straw and grain, especially if the latter be ground, are entirely adequate to answer all the requirements of working animals. Grain alone is not sufficient for this. It is too much condensed, and other coarser food is requisite to distend the stomach, and preserve its healthy action. Straw s found to answer an excellent purpose for this object, and it, moreover, contains the phosphates in large proportions, which are essential to supply the osseous materials for the wasting of the bones.

There is great saving in the cutting of the hay and straw, in two ways. The animals do not waste it by dragging it out of their mangers and trampling it under their feet, and time and labor are saved them in masticating it. They obtain their supply of food readily, and then lie down to digest it. Fermentation, also, develops the nutritive matter, and leaves much less work for the stomach to perform, and this, by saving muscular exertion, leaves more strength with the animal to be expended on his ordinary work.

The same principle holds with milk cows, sheep, swine and even poultry. If the food be given to them in a form more easily adapted to assimilation in the animal system, the greater product of milk, wool, flesh, &c., they can yield from the same quantity. Cutting, bruising, grinding, fermenting, and cooking the food, all tend much to fit it for easy and rapid digestion, and whenever it can be thus prepared, without too much expenditure of labor, it should be done.

By adopting a mixed food, much of the coarser products of the farm can be worked up, which are now suffered to be added to the manure heap. Indeed, scarcely any of the vegetable productions of the farm, need be suffered to run to waste, till they have first contributed all the nutriment they contain, to the support of animal life.

It is true, by mixing them with manure, they afford whatever value they have to the next crop, when incorporated with the soil. But what can be more absurd, than again to undergo the labor of raising for the use of the stock, what you have already secured? Straw and hay are frequently useful for retaining the valuable portions of the manure, which, from the defective system of saving it, would otherwise be wasted; and when this is the case, they are valuable for enriching the soil far beyond the materials they possess in themselves for this purpose. But this waste need not occur, even without the use of these valuable materials. The loss which is now sustained from the leaky floors of stables, may be avoided by making them tight and using conductors, which will lead the liquid manure into reservoirs, which may either consist of turf, peat or earth, which will absorb and retain it; or tanks where the manure may be mixed with ashes, plaster, or peat, where it will ferment for future use. The comfort of the cattle may be equally secured as with straw beds, by so arranging the floors as to have them at all times perfectly dry and the shelter made sufficiently warm.

If the above arrangements are all carefully carried out, and roots and grain are provided in sufficient quantity to make up the requisite nutriment essential to the stock, in a properly condensed form, and easy of digestion, large quantities of animal products from the farm, may be greatly augmented, much to the profit and satisfaction of the farmer. —*Amer. Agriculturist.*

From the Boston Cultivator.

RECLAIMING WET LAND.

Messrs. Editors—The processes in the renovation of swamp land should vary according to the character and depth of the surface soil. If the understratum be clay, and the soil above it be very thin, then the land should be plowed to a depth that will move a portion of this clay, after which, sand, gravel or loam, must be carted on in liberal measure. These are rather expensive operations, but the result is the formation of a soil in which free scope will for a long time be given to the roots of plants. Where there is great depth of vegetation, mould, or as it is more commonly called swamp muck, there is no occasion for any surface application, excepting stimulating manures, sometimes a dressing of wood ashes, or even those produced by the burning of the surface.

Paring and burning the sod is in certain cases advisable, yet, if the deficiencies in the soil can be otherwise supplied, it is better to submit to some additional expense than to employ the revolutionary element, fire. We do not clearly understand what composes the surface of the swamp, mentioned by your correspondent W. G. G.: the term he uses is "scurfy." If it be filled with hillocks of cold moss and numerous stumps form obstacles to the free course of the plow, then it may be one of the situations where it is best to pare and burn. We, however, think the principal difficulty attending the introduction of grass into that swamp, may be redundant water.

The owner says, it is never overflowed, still the water may rise and remain so near the surface as to obstruct vegetation. Effectual draining is the first object to be accomplished in the renovation of all swamps. Open drain will in many cases prove sufficient, but where there is great depth of mud, underdraining becomes necessary. The expense of this is considerable,, but soon repaid in abundant crops.

Where doubts exist concerning the nature of the defects of the soil in a swamp, and there will be many cases of such doubt, it is prudent to make different experiments on small pieces of it. Almost every swamp is convertible into productive soil. The means through which this object can best be accomplished, are often discovered in practical results. M. A.

Pembroke, Dec. 1845.

For Chapped Hands and Lips.—Wash three times a day with the Tincture of Lobelia, of the Thomsonians.—*Tenn. Agricult.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1846.

BONE MANURE.

Mr Editor—Any one at all familiar with the English agricultural papers and journals for the last few years, cannot but be forcibly struck with the vast amount of bones annually used in England, and the high value attached to them there as a manure, compared with their estimation in our own country. It is probable that from the much greater length of time their soil has been cultivated and grazed, there has been a much larger amount of phosphates drawn from it, and that the application of bone manure is attended with more striking and beneficial results than upon our own more recently cultivated lands. Yet I think there can be no doubt in the minds of any one familiar with the properties and uses of bone manure, that its application to many of our soils and crops, would be very efficient and useful.

Fresh bones consist of phosphoric acid, lime, gelatine, oil or fat. Rather more than one half the weight of dry bones, consists of phosphate of lime, combined in the proportion of 51 1-2 per cent. of lime and 48 1-2 of phosphoric acid.

The bones of all animals are derived from the food they subsist upon—and as all our food is primarily drawn from the earth, consequently the materials for the bones are derived or drawn from the soil.

A farmer raises upon his farm a yoke of large oxen: the materials for the bones have been derived from the grass, hay, and grain grown upon his farm. There has been, then, drawn from his soil, phosphate of lime sufficient for the formation of the bones of his oxen, and as the oxen are generally sold and driven to a market, his farm is deprived of so much phosphates as are contained in the bones—but the phosphate of lime in the bones of an ox is but trifling compared with what they have consumed in their food during their lives, and which has been voided in their excrements—especially in the liquid part; and from the utter neglect of most farmers to save this part of the manure, the larger portion of the phosphate in the excrements, is lost to his farm. In pursuing such a course, the time must come, sooner or later, when much of our land shall cease to make remunerating returns in crops, for the want of phosphate of lime.

But the muscle (lean meat) contains 2 1-2 per cent. of phosphate of lime, and in every ten gallons of milk there is three-quarters of a pound of saline matters, a larger portion of which are combined with phosphoric acid.

From some facts that have come under my observation within a few years past, I am led to believe there is already a very great deficiency of phosphate of lime in our old pastures. Nature, or instinct, seems to point out to animals, in many instances, what is necessary for their health. Phosphate of lime is one of those necessary elements, and our old pastures have doubtless ceased to yield in the grass the amount of phosphates required for all the purposes and wants of cows when in milk. To supply this deficiency, the animals instinctively fall to eating every bone they can find, and it is doubtless the bone earth (phosphate of lime) ready manufactured, that causes this unnatural appetite of a herbivorous creature for animal matter, or bone.

Occasional applications of ground bones to these old pastures, would undoubtedly improve the quantity and quality of the grass, the cows would cease to hanker after bones, their health and fattening properties would be improved, as also the quantity and quality of their milk. And, reasoning from analogy, we may safely conclude that the application of bone manure to old pastures, where calves and young cattle are kept, would be attended with the best results.

The quantity of bones required to manure an acre, is very much less than was formerly thought necessary in England. By some of the county agricultural reports, published by the Board of Agriculture in England, in 1813, it appears that bone manure then was used in many of the counties—and then, 60, 80, and 100 bushels per acre was used; but at the present time, 16, 20, or at most 24 bushels per acre is the greatest quantity used. But within the last year or two, it has been ascertained that from two to four bushels of bone-dust dissolved in about half its weight of sulphuric acid, has as good an effect, or will give as large a crop of turnips as the larger quantities above named.

Professor Johnston has taken a very deep interest in this matter, and has written several articles on the subject; and the many experiments that have been made, and the results published in the London Gardeners' Chronicle, within the last two years, seems to place the fact beyond doubt or cavil. And Mr Colman, in his third report upon European Agriculture, says, "The application of sulphuric acid to bones, seems as yet to be the only well established case of the application of chemical science to the improvement of practical agriculture upon scientific principles."

In the year 1827, the importation of bones into England amounted to over 40,000 tons, and Mr Huckinson then estimated their value at more than £100,000 sterling, and the importation has been much greater since that time. They are imported into England from every quarter of the world, and English agents are employed in this country, in the purchase of them.

It is probable that bones, like guano, might fail here, in our hot and dry summers (like the past,) of producing such visible results as are recorded in the English agricultural journals, but the same remark will apply to other manures.

I have read Mr Haggerston's account of the application of crushed bones upon Mr Cushing's farm, as published in Mr Colman's Fourth Report on the Agricultural Survey of Massachusetts. They proved a failure in Mr H.'s experiments upon corn and potatoes. But Mr Haggerston says, "From experience, I know that the effects of manures are so variable on different soils, that what is beneficial on one farm, is of no use on another, as in the case of bone manure with us. I have known land where no manure could be used with a quarter of the benefit that bone dust was, and its not having the desired effect on this farm, ought not to militate against it in the least. By chemical analysis of soils, you can come generally to the result at once, and I believe it to be the only true way of determining the propriety or expediency of one application or another."

To the above sensible remarks, I think every intelligent farmer must respond a hearty *amen*. But it will be a long time before farmers generally will be at the expense of obtaining chemical analyses of their soils, and those who wish to be "sure they are right before the go ahead," must pursue the course your Smithfield, R. I. correspondent, "G. B." did, whose interesting experiments are published in the N. E. Farmer, of the 24th ult.. They should try experiments upon a small scale. He has come to the conclusion, that sulphuric acid and bones are "the best manure for turnips in drills," and I have no doubt but hundreds of other farmers would come to the same conclusion, if they would make the experiment. But the handling of carboys of oil of vitriol might prove rather an awkward affair in the hands of the ignorant and unskillful, and they might perchance get their fingers burnt.

Some persons, perhaps, may ask the question—where are farmers in the country to obtain bones for manure? With a little effort and care, considerable quantities might be collected about every village—and at the slaughter houses; piths of horns from the tan-yards—the bones of dead horses, &c.: and as three or four bushels when dissolved in sulphuric acid, are sufficient for an acre, it would not require much time or labor to obtain enough for several acres, in many parts of the country.

Some may think it a small business to collect bones for manure; but Dr. Franklin, or some one else, says, "He that will not stoop for a pin, may yet stoop for a lesser thing." But it is not so small a business, for Professor Johnston states, that by the application of acid and bones, "clover has been increased one half; and its effects on wheat, have been marked, when used as a top-dressing. Wheat, without a top-dressing of this substance, yielded 29 1-2 bushels; with a top dressing, 53 bushels, or nearly double."

L. B.

We will give the remainder of our friend's article in our next. We would observe, that if any one is desirous of experimenting with crushed bone for manure, and are unable to get the article in their vicinity, it can be had by addressing us, or on application to the Bone Mill of Mr Ward, in Roxbury, who is able to supply the article to a large extent. So little has it been appreciated by farmers in our vicinity, as manure, that a large portion prepared at the above mill, has been sent to the New York market for sale, and purchased in some cases in the vicinity of this city, not for manure, but for walks on the estates of some of our wealthy amateur farmers. Cargoes of uncrushed bones, also, have been taken from here by British vessels to England. Were they duly valued at home, there would be no profit to the English in sending here for them, for then, if they could obtain them at all, it would be at a price that would hardly enable them to make a paying business of it.

We suspect the most profitable use of bone manure with us, will be its application to our pasture grounds; and when its utility—its absolute *necessity* for this purpose, shall be fully understood by our farmers, it will not then be permitted to go abroad for a market.

Dickinson's Boston Almanac.—The second edition of this annual contribution to the conveniences (if not the necessities) of the inhabitants of our city, was published yesterday. It contains eight pages of new matter, giving a list of the city officers for 1846—a list of all the United States ministers, consuls, &c., residing in foreign ports—with other additions and corrections—*Courier*.

☞We are indebted to Hon. Allen W. Dodge, Secretary of the Essex Agricultural Society, for a copy of the Transactions of the Society, in 1845. This annual publication is always valuable to others beside those connected with the Society. The Transactions for the year past, embrace Mr Stone's address, from which we have given liberal extracts—the remarks of Hon. Daniel P. King on the death of Mr Saltonstall, late President of the Society—reports of Committees, &c.

☞The American Agriculturist, for January, is excellently well filled with the instructive and entertaining. New York; Saxton & Miles, publishers; A. B. Allen, Esq., editor. Monthly; 32 pages octavo; $1 per annum in advance.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietor of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending Jan. 10.

Jan. 1846.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 4	21	32	29	N.
Tuesday, 5	22	33	29	N. E.
Wednesday, 6	33	36	36	E.
Thursday, 7	33	41	38	W.
Friday, 8	32	34	31	N. W.
Saturday, 9	23	31	30	W.
Sunday, 10	29	36	29	W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Jan. 12, 1846.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer

At market 700 Beef Cattle, 1800 Sheep, and 180 Swine. 50 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—We quote to correspond with last week, viz: Extra $5,25. First quality $4,50 a $5,00. Second quality $4,00 a 4,25. Third quality $3,25 a $4,00.

Sheep—Sales from $1,25 to $2,50. Weathers from $3 to $3,75.

Swine.—One or two lots small Barrows at 5c. At retail from 4 1-2 to 6.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $0 00 a 2 50 per bushel. Red Top 00 to 00 cents. Clover—Northern, 11 to 11½c.—Southern, 10 a 11c. Flax Seed, $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $2 25 a 2 50 per bushel. Millet, 1 75 to 2 00.

GRAIN. The Grain market has been without any material change during the week past.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 a 78—Southern, round yellow, 00 a 00—Southern flat yellow, 75 a 76—do. do. white 74 a 75—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 85 a 87—do. Southern, 00 a 00—Oats Southern, 46 a 47—Northern do. 00 to 00—Beans, per bushel 1 50 a 1 62.—Shorts, per double bush. 50 a 55—Bran, 00 a 40.

FLOUR. There have been no sales of any great importance during the past week. The demand has been almost exclusively confined to the home trade.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $5 75 a 5 87—do. wharf, $0 00 a 5 62—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $0 00 a 0 00—Fredericksburg, low f'd new $0 00 a 5 62—Alexandria, wharf, 0 00 a 5 62—Georgetown, $5 75 a 6 00—Extra do. 0 00 a 0 00—Richmond Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do. City, $0 00 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $0 00 a 0 00—do. Country $0 00 a 0 00—Genesee, common cash, $5 87 a 6 00—do fancy brands, $6 12 a 6 37—Ohio via Canal, $5 50 a 5 75—do do New Orleans, cash $0 00 a 0 00. Rye, $0 00 a 5 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $4 12 a 4 25.

PROVISIONS. The business of the week has not been to much extent. For old Pork, some further reduction has been submitted to. Beef dull, and prices nominal. Lard but little doing. Hams in limited demand.

Beef—Mess 4 t o. new bbl. $8 75 a 9 25—Navy—$7 75 a 8 25.—No. 1, $0 00 a 0 00—do Prime $5 75 a 6 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $15 00 a 00 00—do Clear $14 00 a 14 50 do. Mess, $13 00 a 13 75—do Prime $10 00 a 11 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00 —Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, ship'ng, 12 a 14—do store, uninspected, 13 a 15—do dairy, 15 cts. a 18½—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 8¼ a 8½—do South and Western, 8 a 8½—Hams, Boston, 9 a 9½—Southern and Western, 0 a 0—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal 6 a 8—do new milk, 7½ a 0.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad. val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts per pound.

There has been a fair demand for both fleece and pulled, during the past week, at our quoted prices.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 40 a 45 c.—American full blood, do 37 a 40—Do. 3-4 do 34 a 35—Do. 1-2 do 32 a 33 -1-4 and common do 29 a 31 — Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22—Do. unwashed, 10 a 15—Bengasi do 6 a 12—Saxony, clean, 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 33 a 38—No. 1 do. do. do. 30 a 32—No. 2 do do do 23 a 25—No. 3 do do do 14 a 17.

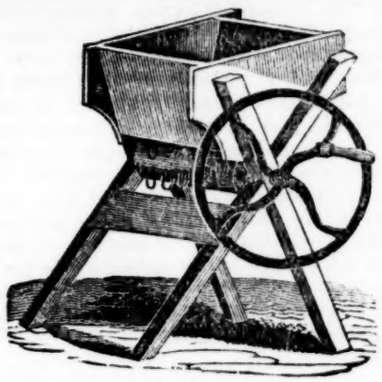
There have been some speculative movements in the market during the past week, but not to any great extent.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

1st sort Mass. 1844, lb. 23 a 25 ; 2d do 21 a 22.

HAY, 20 to 21 per ton—Eastern Screwed $17 to 18.

EGGS, 15 to 18.



WILLIS'S
Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of Cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1.

Guano! Guano!

Just received and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, 20 tons African and South American Guano, of superior quality, the best ever brought into this market. The African, which is part of the cargo of the brig Samos was analyzed by one of the first chemists of this country, and pronounced to be of the first quality; it has been fairly tested by many of the farmers and gardeners in the vicinity of Boston, and has fully equalled their highest expectations. We can fully recommend the South American, which has also been carefully analyzed, and found to be a splendid article, and very superior, being free from stones and hard substances. For sale by the ton, bbl. or bag. Orders addressed to JOSEPH BRECK & CO., 51 and 52 North Market street, will be promptly attended to.

Boston, March 25, 1845.

SEEDS AND TOOLS.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones, 3000 do. Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do. Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do. Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz. Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,
N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

ESSAY ON GUANO.

For sale at Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Teschemacher's Essay on Guano,—describing its properties and the best methods of its application in Agriculture and Horticulture, with the value of importations from different localities; founded on actual analyses, and on personal experiments upon numerous kinds of trees, vegetables, flowers, &c. Price 25 cents. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, Nov. 4.

BOUSSINGAULT'S RURAL ECONOMY.

Boussingault's Rural Economy; Price $1,75. Downing's Book of Fruits; price $1,75. Stable Keeper's Companion; price $1,00. Also, a general assortment of *AGRICULTURAL WORKS.*

Boston, Sept, 10, 1845 JOS. BRECK & CO.

MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM EAGLE PLOWS.

The subscribers have for sale at their extensive Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 & 52 N. Market street, *MARTIN'S MASSACHUSETTS PREMIUM IMPROVED EAGLE PLOWS.*

Mr. Martin's Plows combine new and important improvements adapting them to the different qualities of soil and the various modes and systems of culture. His Eagle Plows, as improved, are much longer, the mouldboard, landside and point, or share, all extended without any addition to the width or heel in its work; thus adapting this Plow to the more perfect turning under of the greensward, and inverting of the furrow-slice, so desirable in greensward plowing. The principle of these Plows is such, from where the furrow-slice is received upon the mouldboard to where it leaves it, that it enables the Plow to take up the furrow-slice with the greatest possible ease, bearing equally and lightly over the whole surface of the mouldboard, turning it over with the least possible bending or twisting, and preserving it flat, smooth and unbroken, laying the furrow-slices closely and compactly side by side, and creating but slight friction upon the face of the mouldboard in passing through the soil. Thus the Plow requires but very little power of draft beyond what is necessary to cut out the furrow-slice.

In testing the quality of Plows, the power by which it is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are three important points, all of which are wisely, accurately and judiciously preserved in these improved Plows.

The character of these Plows for ease of draft and management, and the excellence of their work, though well established in the minds of the farming community, were most fully and satisfactorily exhibited to the public at the grand trial of Plows by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, at Worcester, October 9th, 1844, whose able and impartial committee awarded the highest premium of $50 to B. Martin, for the best Plow, for doing the best work with the least draft, in a trial open to the whole Union—this Plow running in its natural course, and keeping its true position, without any effort of the plowman, and turning a furrow 12 inches wide and 6 inches deep, with a much less draft than any other Plow on the ground.

These Plows, as improved, are considered to be nearest to perfection of any implements of the kind in this country, as well in respect to material and workmanship, as in form of construction.

At the late Cattle-Show and Plowing-Match of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, in the heart of that most valuable agricultural county, B. Martin's Plow received the highest and most enthusiastic commendation from intelligent and experienced practical farmers, who know and are the most competent judges.

His castings are of a superior kind, the workmanship not inferior to any other Plows in this country, and his timber being the very best of white oak; and every farmer knows that good timber in his Plows is of the utmost importance—all of which in fact renders B. Martin's Plow the very article every farmer wants. The high character of these Plows is abundantly sustained by a continued and extended patronage, which the manufacturer hopes by his efforts and exertions to retain. Being himself an experienced Plow-Maker, he will not spare any exertions in order to render his Plows a superior article.

Gentlemen are requested to call and examine these Plows before they purchase. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Boston, March 24.

CORN SHELLER.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street.

JOS. BRECK & CO.

FARMERS' ALMANACK FOR 1846.

For sale at the N. E. Farmer Office, Thomas's Almanac for 1846, by the hundred or dozen.

Boston, Nov 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Anecdote of the late Rufus King.—Those who had the felicity of hearing that great man's eloquence, long remembered it. At the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, he resided at Newburyport, and then figured as an advocate at the Massachusetts Bar. His professional engagements often led him to attend the Supreme Judicial Courts in the Old Colony.

His usual dress was the old-fashioned cocked hat, plain grey clothes, much resembling the dress of the Quakers.

On a certain occasion, while travelling to Plymouth Court, he was overtaken by a smart thunder shower, just before he arrived at the Quaker meeting-house in Pembroke, where a large and very respectable society of Friends had assembled to hold their Wednesday meeting. He rode his horse under the sheds attached to the meeting-house, into which he gracefully walked.

The elders, taking him to be some distinguished member of their order, made room for him among them, where he took his seat.

After half an hour of profound silence, Mr King rose, and in Quaker phraseology, delivered a most eloquent discourse. All admired the preacher, but knew not who he was or whence he came. The shower having passed, the counsellor mounted his horse and rode expeditiously away.

A long time afterwards, Mr King had occasion to attend the same Court, as senior counsel in an important case. The foreman of the jury happened to be one of the elders of the Society before whom Mr King discoursed, on the occasion mentioned above. Mr King was not recognized by him during the whole trial, his dress being quite different from that which he wore on the former occasion. But when he rose to make his closing argument to the jury, he had proceeded no further than "May it please your Honors, and you, Gentlemen of the Jury"—when the honest Quaker sprang instantaneously on his feet, and, clapping his hands smartly together, in an excess of joy, exclaimed, to the astonishment of all present—"*That is the man who spoke in our meeting!*"

"*See then who'll be invited.*"—It is the custom in Scotland, when a death occurs in a family, to send invitations to all the neighbors to attend the funeral. On one occasion, a neighbor was omitted in the usual invitation, a feud having arisen between them and the bereaved family. On the day of the funeral, while the people were assembling, the slighted "auld wife" stood in her door and watched the gathering. At length, unable to maintain silence under such a marked slight, she bawled out, "Aweel! aweel! some day wee'll ha'e a corpse in our ain house!—see then who'll be invited!"

"*Say—quit that.*"—When you see your son making foolish bargains, say—quit that.

When you see your wife running up a bill at the dry goods store, for superfluities, say—quit that.

When you see your daughters shyly glance at a fop or a loafer, say—quit that.

When you see two urchins fighting each other, or torturing a brute, say—quit that.

When you see little children squalling for nothing but temper, say—quit that.

When you see a young man drinking ardent spirit, say—quit that.

When you see your wife or daughter buying lacing strings, say—quit that.

The True Doctrine.—The true doctrine is this: if a man has ten cents in his pocket, and owes no man anything, he is rich—yes, *rich*—far more so than those who, with all the *externals* of wealth and pomp, and hollow-hearted fashion, are in reality poor in purse, poor in heart, and poor in happiness. I would not give a fig for such pleasure as springs from wealth. A man must have it *in* him. "There is no blood in a turn p"—but there is life in a dry pebble—there is fire in a flint, and power in a drop of water, if you will only try to bring it out. It is the internals, that make the man, not the externals,—it is action, the exercise of the energies of mind and body, that makes happiness, not inactivity and idleness.—*Dow, jr.*

True.—If a man will but review his yesterday he will at once see how foolish it is to fret one's self about the time to come; for he will find in every yesterday a miniature grave, as it were, dug by a too fearful imagination, in which is buried all his little store of daily happiness. Men slight the good they have, in their anxiety for the good to come. They waste their oil for today, in fruitless attempts to procure a supply for the morrow, forgetting that He who replenishes the cruise is inexhaustible.—*Selected.*

An Oddity.—The following colloquy took place, a few mornings since, between a Justice and an unmitigated New York loafer:

"What is your name?" "Thomas I. Cann."

"Where do you live?" "Where *I Can.*"

"How do you live?" "How *I Can.*"

"Very well," said his Honor, "*I can* send you to Blackwell's island (penitentiary)—do you think you *Can* live there, Thomas?" "*I Can*, for I've tried it," said the fellow, and he was led off.—*New York paper.*

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The sub oil Plow is unquestionably the most importan agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Says that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say:—"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr. Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor and fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth"

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr. Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co. No. 51 North Market street.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

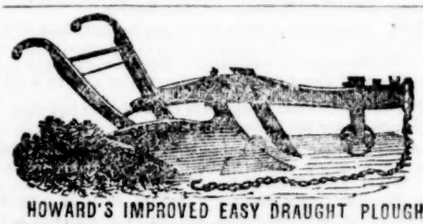
JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.



HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky.* BEGIN WITH Mr. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

Remittances, *not exceeding ten dollars*, at any *one time*, may be made as follows:—A subscriber owes us two or eight dollars, which he wishes to remit us. He will pay this amount to the Post Master *in his own town*, and take his *receipt* for it, as money paid him on *our* account. He will then send that *receipt*, enclosed in a letter, *to us*. We pass it to the Post Master in Boston, and get the money for it. This arrangement does away with nearly the whole risk of making remittance, and puts every subscriber in possession of "suitable funds" for that purpose.

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